Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 14 with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 17A-17B shows the generation of ΔAd.AAV genomes by recombination between inverted homology regions. A) Recombination between two inverted repeats (IRs) present in separate Ad.AAV vectors. The upper first-generation Ad.AAV vector (~34kb) contains two 1.2kb IRs flanking Gene X. An AAV-ITR ("AAV.ITR") is located between the Ad packaging signal (Ψ) and the left IR. The lower Ad.AAV vector, shown in the opposite orientation, contains the same IRs flanking a transgene cassette. An AAV-ITR is located between the left IR and the Ad packaging signal. During Ad replication, recombination between an IR on each vector (indicated by an X) mediates the formation of ΔAd.AAV genomes (lower portion of panel A) with the transgene flanked by IRs, AAV-ITRs, Ad packaging signals, and Ad ITRs. These genomes are efficiently packaged into Ad capsids. The other recombination product (not shown) is a defective Ad.AAV vector lacking packaging signals. ~~Recombination between IR's shown on the left side generates at the left f~~ B) Recombination between homology regions of Gene X present in separate Ad.AAV vectors. The upper Ad.AAV vector contains a promoter (P) operably linked to the 5' portion of Gene X. An AAV-ITR is inserted between the Ad packaging signal (Ψ) and the promoter. The lower Ad.AAV vector, shown in the opposite orientation, contains the 3' portion of Gene X linked to a poly-adenylation region (PA). An AAV-ITR is inserted between the Ad packaging signal (Ψ) and the polyadenylation region. The 5' portion of Gene X in the upper vector has a region of overlapping homology with the 3' portion of Gene X in the lower vector. Recombination between the overlapping homology regions (indicated by an X) mediates the formation of ΔAd.AAV genomes with the assembled Gene X flanked by AAV-ITRs, Ad packaging signals, and Ad ITRs.